SUPPLEMENTAL BENEFITS: New Air Charter System

Reduced Overseas Air Fares

CAB Establishes Overseas Military Charter Flights

The Civil Aeronautics Board has established a new class of charter flights, called Overseas Military Personnel Charters, on U.S. commercial carriers. The flights will be available to U.S. military personnel stationed outside the 48 contiguous United States and Defense Department civilian employes who are citizens stationed with U.S. military personnel outside the 50 United States.

However, under the new ruling, the reduced fare charters cannot be used by military servicemen, DoD employes or retired military personnel and their families living in the U.S.

The Board concludes that the new regulation should apply to servicemen stationed in Alaska, Hawaii and U.S. Territories and Possessions because the distance and cost of travel between those points and the 48 contiguous United

(See CHARTERS, Page 2)

COMMANDERS DIGEST

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE • WASHINGTON, D.C.

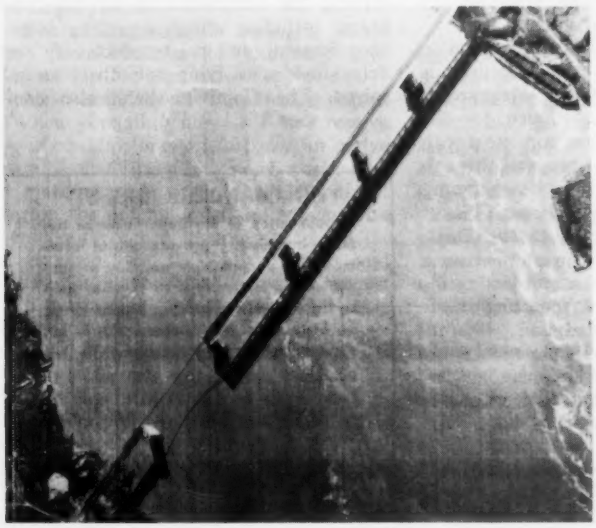
Vol. 12, No. 9 **July 6, 1972**

NATIONAL POLICY: Classified Information

DoD Directive 5200.1

Defense Information Security Program Established

A new DoD Directive 5200.1, dated June 1, 1972, has been issued to implement Executive Order 11652, Classification and Declassification of National Security Information, dated March 8, 1972, and the companion National Security Council Directive Governing the Classification, Downgrading, Declassification and Safeguarding of National Security Information, dated May 17, 1972.



OPERATION LINEBACKER. Post-strike photograph of June 1 shows damage to the Viet Tri railroad and highway approximately 26 miles northwest of Hanoi in North Vietnam. On May 18, USAF F-4's dropped one span of the bridge into the river and caused extensive damage to a second one. (Official DoD Photo)

DoD Directive 5200.1 establishes the DoD Information Security Program which is applicable to all DoD components and covers:

—Official information developed by or for DoD which warrants protection from unauthorized disclosure in the interest of national security. The term "national security" includes both national defense and foreign relations of the United States; and

—Information received by DoD from other sources which has been classified pursuant to the new Executive Order or earlier Orders.

The Directive recognizes the established policy of DoD to facilitate the flow of timely and unclassified information concerning DoD operations to the public and states that, at the same time, it is necessary to assure that official information warranting protection against unauthorized disclosure is properly classified and safeguarded.

(See SECURITY, Page 2)

CHARTERS

(Continued from Page 1)

States is often comparable to travel between foreign points and the U.S.

The "outside the 50 States" restriction on charter flight use by DoD civilians is because they—unlike military servicemen stationed in Hawaii and Alaska—may generally be expected to have permanent homes near their employment.

The new rule did have one important note for the U.S.-based military servicemen, DoD civilian employes and retired military personnel and their families. It pointed out that those persons are more likely than most citizens "to be able to arrange vacation travel with presently lawful pro-rata charters organized through recreational groups, military associations and other charter-worthy groups, and some may even travel on a space-available basis."

The Board also authorized a new class of chartered operators to act as indirect air carriers for the new class of charters. Recognizing that travel arrangements for the summer may already have been made, the Board granted interim operating authority to those chartered operators who were engaged in military charter operations on Aug. 27, 1971 to operate contracted flights until Oct. 1, 1972.

Trying to help stop the U.S. gold-flow abroad, DoD officials, in a companion statement, said, "U.S. air carriers are the way to go."

Recently, at DoD's request, international U.S. flag commercial air carriers have reduced air fares to help servicemen traveling to their homes and their dependents traveling overseas to visit them.

Following the lead of the U.S. lines, foreign flag lines have reduced fares with the result that many DoD personnel are traveling on them.

Recognizing that those personnel have the right to travel in any way that they wish when on leave, DoD points out that if they were properly informed they would see that it is to the nation's benefit if they traveled on domestic carriers.

As Mr. Paul H. Riley, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Supply Maintenance and Services) said, ". . . Each purchase of travel accommodations from a foreign flag airline contributes directly to the adverse flow of gold from the U.S. to foreign lands."

DEPUTY SECRETARY'S VISIT. Staff Sergeant Ronald Pearl (left), a 326th Munitions Maintenance Squadron load crew chief at Ramstein Air Base, Germany, discusses training requirements with Deputy Secretary of Defense Kenneth Rush (right) and Major General Dale Sweat, 17th Air Force Commander. Secretary Rush visited the base on his way to the signing of the Berlin accord. (Official U.S. Air Force Photo)

SECURITY INFORMATION

(Continued from Page 1)

To carry out these policies, the DoD Information Security Program is to be administered so as to assure that:

—Declassified information is made available to the public as promptly as possible to the maximum extent permitted by law;

—Overclassification and unnecessary classifications in the first instance are scrupulously avoided;

—Information requiring protection in the interests of national security is properly classified and safeguarded;

—Classification is continued for the shortest possible time consistent with national security interests through effective progressive downgrading and declassification actions;

—Unnecessary expense to the DoD, industry and the Government as a whole, resulting from protecting information no longer requiring classification, is eliminated; and

—Classified inventories are reduced to the absolute minimum necessary to meet operational requirements, thereby affording better protection to that which remains.

In compliance with the Executive Order, Secretary Laird has designated Assistant Secretary of Defense (Comptroller) Robert C. Moot to be responsible for directing and administering an effective DoD Information Security Program. Secretary Moot will also chair the DoD Classification Review Committee (DCRC) prescribed by the Executive Order to consider suggestions and complaints concerning the administration of the Program, including those regarding overclassification, failure to declassify or delays in declassifying not otherwise resolved. The Committee will also con-

(See SECURITY, Page 7)

COMMANDERS DIGEST

A publication of the Department of Defense intended to provide official information to commanders and key personnel on matters related to Defense policies and interests, and to create better understanding and teamwork within the Department of Defense.

Published weekly by the American Forces Press Service, 1117 N. 19th St., Arlington, Va. 22209, a unified activity of the Office of Information for the Armed Forces, OASD (M&RA). Reproduction of content is authorized.

Common Keynote Themes

Graduates Told U.S. Armed Forces In 'Period of Change'

A common theme of the keynote addresses delivered before the graduating classes of the three Service Academies was that the U.S. and the Armed Forces are in a period of change.

Just as important, however, was the point that the graduates would play key roles in the United States of today and the future.

Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird, in his address to the graduating class at the U.S. Naval Academy, said, "Implementation of the Nixon Doctrine began and the President's trips to Peking and Moscow concluded the first steps in laying a solid foundation for profound changes in the conduct of our foreign and national security policies.

"The winds of peace are stirring. They hold out the hope that better ways than fighting will be found to resolve—or to live with—differences among nations."

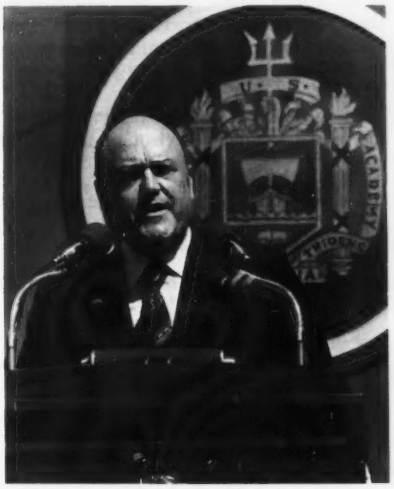
Noting the accomplishments of the President's recent trips abroad, the Secretary said that they were possible because of President Richard Nixon's firm and resolute stand during the last three years of negotiations.

The maintainance of strength, Secretary Laird believes, is the only firm foundation for successful negotiations.

He reminded the graduating class, "When you graduate today and receive your commissions you become an active part of that strength—and, I might add, a part of the single most important factor, the military men and women who serve our country in uniform."

He said that the United States and Russia have the power, common interest and responsibility for promoting peace in the world.

That, despite the fact of the differences between the two nations that, he maintained, ". . . are rooted in different conceptions of the rights and responsibilities of men and of governments. They are rooted in different approaches in dealing with other nations. They manifest themselves in conflicting interests in different regions of the world."



COMMENCEMENT SPEAKER. Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird addresses Cadets of the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., during 1972 graduation exercises there. In his talk, Mr. Laird noted that the United States and the Soviet Union have the power, common interest and responsibility for promoting peace in the world. (Official DoD Photo)

While those differences can not be eliminated, if they are recognized, he said, they can be a starting point for efforts toward peace.

Secretary Laird concluded by saying, "You of the 1972 graduating class at Annapolis will have the opportunity to take a responsible part in the exciting work of keeping peace in a world which will never be free from tension, threat and turmoil. . . . You will be working toward the fulfillment of the greatest need and the highest aspiration of people everywhere—a generation of peace."

The change of direction toward peace noted by Secretary Laird was also echoed in a speech given by Secretary of the Air Force Robert C. Seamans Jr., who predicted at U.S. Air Force Academy graduation exercises that ". . . We will be challenged to move to a new plateau in world history—a plateau where there can be world peace, greater world economic and social development, and movement toward ever-increasing freedom for all people."

He said Korea proved the futility of both limited and larger wars. Our political knowledge and determination have made peace possible, he said, and added that an advanced technology has been able to put a man on the moon but there has been a conflict between technological ability and social understanding.

Mr. Seamans, "Social scientists too often view technology as something that merely creates environmental problems. . . . And the technologists, for their part, tend to see politics and social processes as areas of powerful and conflicting self-interest."

As he put it, Air Force Academy graduates would play key roles in several military policy areas in the future, including:

—The prevention of strategic nuclear war, with a goal of national and international security; and

—Strategic force planning—just one area that will require a melding of technological and human relations factors.

With the reaction from Vietnam, there will be increasing pressure to cut the military forces back, but this would be folly, since, as he pointed out, ". . . mobilization must be measured in days, not in months and years as in the past."

As in the past, military men will have to be experts in the technology of war, he said.

"In the years ahead," Secretary Seamans noted, "our whole Air Force must be alive with innovations in both technology and human relations. Everyone, from the top commanders down to the

(See ACADEMIES, Page 6)

Rate Drops to Two Per Cent

Real Results: Early Detection Before Addiction

At the end of the first 12 months of intensive effort, Dr. Richard S. Wilbur has termed the Department of Defense's drug abuse prevention and treatment program "successful."

The Assistant Secretary of Defense (Health and Environment) added that one "reason why we get such good success is because we're working with people who aren't really far gone." He pointed out to newsmen in a late May briefing that in some areas 80 to 90 per cent of the men treated for drug abuse go back to duty and continue to serve in the Armed Forces.

No Idea Of Problem

Dr. Wilbur pointed out that there was really no firm idea of the size of the problem when the Department of Defense was directed by President Richard Nixon, in June 1971, to set up a program to identify, treat, and rehabilitate members of the Armed Forces who were drug abusers.

At first the Services relied on law enforcement investigations to discover the size of the problem, especially in Vietnam. Those investigations—plus the fact that in some months in late 1970 as many as 15 men died of drug abuse—gave a broad outline of the problem that was faced. (See Chart A).

DEATHS ATTRIBUTED TO DRUG ABUSE IN VIETNAM.

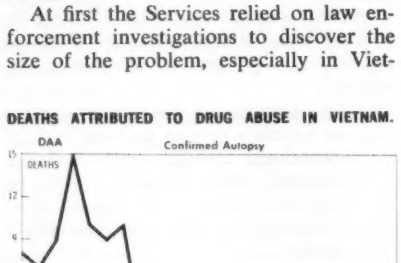


CHART A.

In June 1971, Dr. Wilbur said, the Department of Defense instituted the urine test, first in Vietnam and shortly afterwards elsewhere in Southeast Asia. One month later, the Services started their exemption programs which permitted drug abusers to turn themselves in for treatment voluntarily without punishment.

In explaining the exemption program, the Health and Environment official pointed out that the fact that a man "has been exempted for taking heroin doesn't mean that he's exempted from some of the other antisocial activities he may have indulged in while he was using heroin."

PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM MEDICAL FACILITIES IN VIETNAM WITH A DIAGNOSIS OF NARCOTIC ABUSE

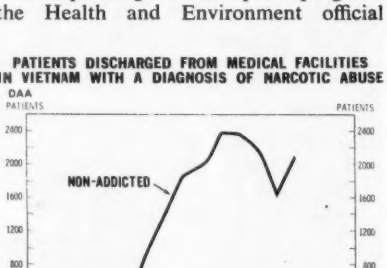


CHART B.

Early Detection

One important factor in the urinalysis program is that it permits the Military Services to detect drug abusers early and to treat them early before there is serious physical or psychological dependence.

"In March, when we treated 2,086 patients, we said that only 8 were truly addicted, that were really hooked, and the other 2,078 were just early users, people who were in trouble—but not in such serious trouble—as to be compared with what you think of when you think of a drug addict," Dr. Wilbur said. (See Chart B)

He added, that detection also permits the commander to remove a drug abuser from his unit, so that a new man coming into the unit will not be exposed to drug and therefore less likely to start.

In addition to the random urine tests, the Military Departments have also started testing individuals before their deployment to Vietnam in an effort to prevent drug addicts from going to an area where drugs may be freely obtained.

Worldwide Testing

The Department of Defense has established 15 regional laboratories and set testing frequencies for various parts of the world where U.S. military men and women are stationed.

In Vietnam, Thailand, Philippines and Okinawa—where drugs may be obtained easily—tests will be given at least three times a year. In Korea and on Taiwan, as well as on the West Coast of the U.S., the frequency rate will average out about 1.6 times a year, while in "minimum risk" area, individuals will be tested about 1.2 times a year.

"In our worldwide testing," Dr. Wilbur said, "we come out with a figure of about 2 per cent positives." That was the result of 1½ million tests given to men and women of the Armed Forces in every part of the world.

RESULTS OF DEROS URINALYSIS SCREENING FOR DRUG ABUSE

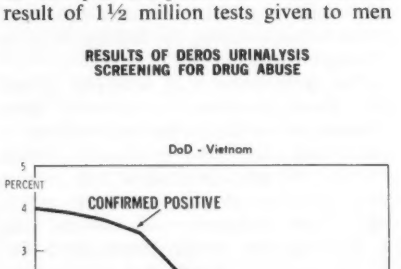


CHART C.

In June and July of 1971, when the testing program started in Vietnam, the

rate of positives was running about 4.2 percent. (See Chart C)

However, Dr. Wilbur pointed out, in tests which are given at unannounced times, the figure remains higher. (See Chart D) Explaining the difference, Dr. Wilbur said that the "random test picks up anybody who's been experimenting or using heroin occasionally but who isn't really hooked. . . . He's not so hooked that he can't stop whenever he wants to, and he therefore will stop, and that's why, when you do just a random screen, you'll get a figure that goes from 3 to 4½ to 5 percent, but when it's at the time to go home, it's only 1½ per cent. The 1½ per cent represents people who won't quit using heroin as compared with the great number who are not addicted."

RESULTS OF UNANNOUNCED URINALYSIS SCREENING FOR DRUG ABUSE

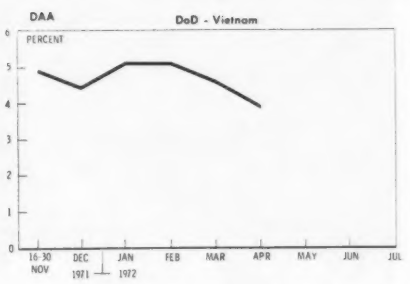


CHART D.

Education Efforts

Covering the Department of Defense's efforts in the drug education field, Dr. Wilbur pointed out to the newsmen that teams of ex-addicts have been sent to the field to aid local commanders. In addition, he pointed out that special courses have been set up for commanders, that drug abuse councils have been established, that dope-stop teams have gone to Department of Defense-sponsored schools, and that radio and television spots as well as films have been sent to all outlets.

"We set up drug abuse educational courses at all senior Service schools, staff and command courses, noncommissioned officer leadership courses, Service Academies, and in ROTC programs at colleges," he said.

Concluding his presentation on the anniversary of the Department of Defense's efforts, Dr. Wilbur told the newsmen that "we think the drug problem can be reversed; we think that the military has shown it can be done."

He suggested that civilian programs could be patterned after those found most successful by the Department of Defense.

HUMAN GOALS

From the White House

Jobs For Veterans Program Expanded

President Richard Nixon recently asked for a continuation and expansion of his six-point Jobs For Veterans program.

The program has and will:

—Provide for in-service counseling and training, both overseas and at home;

—Provide information on job market conditions and skills in demand to separating or recently separated veterans;

—Increase the number of on-the-job training positions;

—Increase veteran participation in college, technical, and high school-level education programs;

—Provide increased job training for available job openings; and

—Increase information on available job openings and place veterans in those jobs listed or offered by the U.S. Employment Service, government contractors and the National Association of Businessmen.

The six-point Jobs For Veterans program also provides special services for veterans who have been drawing unemployment for three months or more.

In noting the success of the program, President Nixon set new goals for it during Fiscal Year 1973, saying, "I regard this effort as of the highest priority in Federal manpower and training programs. . . . Our campaign is of such importance that its goals must be achieved—even if this means diverting staff and funds from other activities. . . ."

Before the program started, the unemployment rate for Vietnam-era veterans in September 1970 was 6.9 percent. In October, 1970, the President established a Jobs for Veterans National Committee to call attention to the Vietnam-era veteran and his skills.

New Publication

To support President Nixon's Jobs for Veterans program, a new 300-page publication, *The Military-Civilian Job Comparability Manual,* has been published and is available through the Government Printing Office. The reason for publishing the new manual is to give prospective employers a ready-reference book that translates military occupational specialities to civilian jobs. In Fiscal Year 1973 alone, more than 600,000 Servicemen and women will be leaving active duty and entering the civilian job market.

By May, 1971, the unemployment rate for Vietnam-era veterans reached 9.3 per cent. A year ago—on June 11, 1971—the President, in a letter to Labor Secretary James D. Hodgson, established six major Government-wide initiatives to be carried out under the Secretary's guidance.

Because the unemployment rate of 8.6 per cent for veterans in April remained at an unacceptable level, the President asked the Secretary of Labor to redouble his efforts in the coming second year of the program.

The employment picture for veterans is not entirely bleak; Secretary of Labor Hodgson now reports a 16.5 per cent increase in veteran employment, meaning that veterans account for 25 per cent of the total U.S. job gain, even though they constitute only 5 per cent of the civilian labor force.

Moreover, a recent goal set by the National Alliance of Businessmen to hire 100,000 vets during the year July to July, was exceeded by 8,000—nine months after the program began.

Job listings are up more than double at U.S. Employment Service offices as a result of the President's requirements that government contractors list their jobs.

ACADEMIES

(Continued from Page 3)

newest airmen, should be looking for still better ways to do things. . . ."

The Nixon Doctrine calls for a partnership with the Nation's allies and friends, with the latter providing most of the manpower for their own defense and the U.S. providing various forms of military and economic assistance.

That mission, however, will not be easy to carry out because of the many kinds of U.S. and other national forces involved.

Equally as important as cooperation with other nations is cooperation at home. The future effectiveness of the Air Force rests with how well it responds to the human relations needs of the people.

"Equal opportunity," the Secretary emphasized, "does not mean passive acquiescence to the existence of minority groups within the larger white society. It does mean we must insure that minority officers and airmen have ready access to the demanding, responsible jobs that are vital to a successful career."

Mr. Seamans stressed that military organizations must be thought of as part of the larger civilian community and that there should be additional civilian dividends from each of the Air Force programs.

Finally, he said, the Air Force should do a better job of getting the word across to the Nation.

He concluded that "Our leaders must be at home with technology and at the same time must give full consideration to social relations factors. They must be true scholars, who have the ability to apply their knowledge to a wide variety of problems. Most important of all, our Air Force leaders must be sensitive men—sensitive to their fellow airmen, to their society, and to the world at large."

CONGRATULATIONS. "The Goat," Cadet Clyde Paisley Gibson Jr. (right), is congratulated by Gen. William C. Westmoreland, U.S. Army Chief of Staff, during commencement exercises at the United States Military Academy, West Point, N.Y. Cadet Gibson had the lowest academic record in his class of 801. (Official U.S. Military Academy Photo)

General William C. Westmoreland, U.S. Army Chief of Staff, addressing the graduating class of the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, New York, also reflected the theme of change in his speech, saying: "By today's standards the Army that I joined was backward. It lacked money, weapons, and public support. . . ."

That backward Army convinced the Axis military staffs that the U.S. was a negligible threat to their plans for world conquest, he indicated. It was during World War II that the U.S. inherited the mantle of leadership, a leadership that General Westmoreland noted, ". . . is the best guarantee of peace and justice in the world."

He reminded the graduating class that, as American citizens and officers in the Army of democracy, their leadership must be conditioned by obedience and responsiveness to civilian authority.

The new second lieutenants, he said, would have to prove their leadership to the soldiers that they would lead.

"That soldier, understands only one system of rank. It is not the rank of bars and leaves. It is the rank of dedication to duty, of care and concern for the mission and your men—of integrity of character, of willingness to learn, or readiness to admit one's error and seek a

GRADUATION SPEAKER. Air Force Secretary Dr. Robert C. Seamans Jr. (left) strides through ranks of Air Force Cadets assembled at the Air Force Academy stadium where he was the scheduled speaker during graduation ceremonies held June 9. Escorting the secretary is Air Force General Albert P. Clark, Air Force Academy Superintendent. (Official U.S. Air Force Academy Photo)

better way, of devotion to principle."

General Westmoreland said West Point has provided the graduating class with the techniques of leadership and the principles to make that leadership noble and inspiring.

But, he emphasized, the diploma, confers no special privilege, and instead demands exemplary performance from those to whom it is given.

The Army's problems that the graduating class will have to face are the nations problems. They are:

—Problems of racial relations;
—Problems of drugs;
—Problems involving crime;
—Problems of respect for authority; and
—Problems which concern the purpose and the quality of life.

General Westmoreland warned: ". . . Most of your Army career will not be in combat. It will be in the hard and sometimes dreary work required to achieve and maintain combat readiness."

An Army officer's true worth, he pointed out, is measured not in the production of records and reports but in helping to make the Army responsive and efficient, ready to meet the needs of national defense and of the American soldier.

Further, he stressed, technology must remain the servant and never the master. Technology makes it difficult to manage in a humane manner—and the only humane management is effective management.

General Westmoreland concluded, saying, "Your example of devoted and knowledgeable leadership is our country's best weapons system—and in the final analysis—our only true security."

SECURITY

(Continued from Page 2)

sider appeals of requests for records under the Freedom of Information Act when the denial is based on security classification, recommend to the Secretary appropriate administrative action to correct abuses or violations of any provisions of the Order and the Directive and receive, and consider and take action on appeals of determinations of the Classification Review Committees established in the Military Departments.

Serving with Secretary Moot on the DCRC is Assistant Secretary of Defense (Public Affairs) Daniel Z. Henkin and the General Counsel of the Department of Defense, J. Fred Buzhardt.

To implement the new DoD Directive, DoD Information Security Program Regulation (DoD ISPR) 5200.1-R was issued and effective June 1, 1972. It contains full details on operation of the program. Worldwide distribution will be made in the near future. In the meantime, abbreviated interim guidance sent out May 23, 1972 should be followed.

An Interagency Classification Review Committee (ICRC) was formed by the President to assist the National Security Council in monitoring the implementation of the Executive Order and the NSC Directive throughout the Executive Branch. The Chairman of the ICRC is Ambassador John S. D. Eisenhower. Serving as members of the ICRC are representatives of the Departments of State, Defense and Justice, Atomic Energy Commission, Central Intelligence Agency and the National Security Council. General Counsel J. Fred Buzhardt is the DoD representative.

PENTAGON HONORS GENERAL BRADLEY. Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird (center), watches as General of the Army Omar N. Bradley assists his daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Bradley Dorsey, in cutting a ribbon to officially open the Bradley Corridor of the Pentagon. The corridor is located on the "E" Ring, beginning at the River Entrance. It is newly decorated with memorabilia of the general's life. Plaques, flags, and photos—from childhood to West Point to his progressive career as an Army officer to five-star rank—line the corridor. (Official DoD Photo by Frank Hall)

ARMED FORCES INITIATIVES

DOMESTIC ACTION. A unique project to help the blind "see" the wonders of nature recently resulted from military-civilian collaboration. The Naval Air Technical Training Unit, Pensacola, the University of West Florida and the Pensacola Lions Club got together and came up with an ecology platform running through a hardwood swamp on the University of West Florida campus. A notched wire, mounted on hand rails, runs the length of the trail. At each notch, the hiker turns on a tape player. The taped message tells him to do such things as feel the differences in tree bark, smell or taste leaves, etc.

(Official U.S. Navy Photo)

ECOLOGY. Christmas trees in Hawaii? It could happen if a project sponsored jointly by the U.S. Forest Service, the Naval Facilities Engineering Command, the Department of Agriculture and the University of Hawaii is successful. A three-acre tract of the Naval Ammunition Depot at Oahu, Hawaii, has been cleared of brush and planted with seven different kinds of evergreens, 1,500 trees in all. Under the Navy's multiple land management concept, the cooperative project encourages maximum use of Navy land.

DOMESTIC ACTION. Since its beginning in the fall of 1971, Project Pave at McChord AFB, Washington, has helped moderately handicapped students to attain the highest level of accomplishment they are capable of and, at the same time, assisted them toward reaching self-sufficiency as an adult. Pave is an acronym for Pre-Academic and Vocational Education. Currently, 31 students from Bethel and Franklin Pierce school districts adjacent to McChord are participating in the program. Eight months after the program's inception, pre-vocational counselors have been able to place some of the handicapped students in on-base jobs.

DOMESTIC ACTION. "Help a boy be a big brother" is the motto of a number of men of the 42d Civil Affairs Company, 95th Civil Affairs Group, at the John F. Kennedy Center for Military Assistance, Ft. Bragg, North Carolina. Since last November, men of the 42d have provided several types of recreation for the boys at the Samuel Leonard School for Boys in nearby Hoke County, North Carolina.

DOMESTIC ACTION. American small businesses are being assisted by the U.S. Air Force through greater access to information about advances or inventions in technology which have been made under Air Force contracts. The information is provided in the form of condensed descriptions furnished to the Small Business Administration (SBA) under a program announced in May 1971. Called Technology Application and Utilization (TAU), the program is administered jointly by the Air Force and the SBA. Dissemination of the abstracts throughout the small business community will be made by SBA. TAU implements President Richard Nixon's Government Patent Policy and encourages more commercial use of Government-sponsored inventions.

RESEARCH AND ENGINEERING. If summer comes, can winter be far behind? With that in mind, drivers of Army vehicles will be happy to know that their jobs are being made simpler. The Coating and Chemical Laboratory of Aberdeen Proving Ground recently announced the development of a new single-package anti-freeze solution to be used in Army vehicles. Since 1942, the Army has used a two-package system of anti-freeze for all of its vehicles, one of which contained the ethylene glycol solution and the other a rust inhibitor. Already placed in the Army supply system, the solution is expected to save $2,232,00 over the next three years.

EDUCATION. Most Marines and Navy men are unaware of an unusual scholarship program which permits them to accept academic and research grants and fellowships from non-profit organizations, and at the same time continue to receive military pay and allowances while studying. This is the result of the Secretary of Navy Scholarship Program, open to qualified Marines and Navy personnel having at least junior standing at accredited colleges or universities. Eligible donors of scholarships are limited to tax-exempt corporations, foundations, funds, or educational institutions, organized primarily for scientific, literary, or educational purposes. In the past, personnel have been awarded grants as Rhodes scholars; Olmsted and International Education scholars; White House, Fulbright and Guggenheim fellowships; National Science Foundation awards and various other academic and research grants.

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.
Price 5 cents (single copy). Subscription Price: $2.50 per year; $2.00 additional for foreign mailing.
☆ U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 483-788/V-55